

ADAHOO NIŁIĞII

(CURRENT EVENTS)

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Indians 'Ólta' Bá Baa Hwiinít'inígíí T'áá Bá Ła' Yinééhgi 'Át'é Níigo Yaa Halne' Emmons

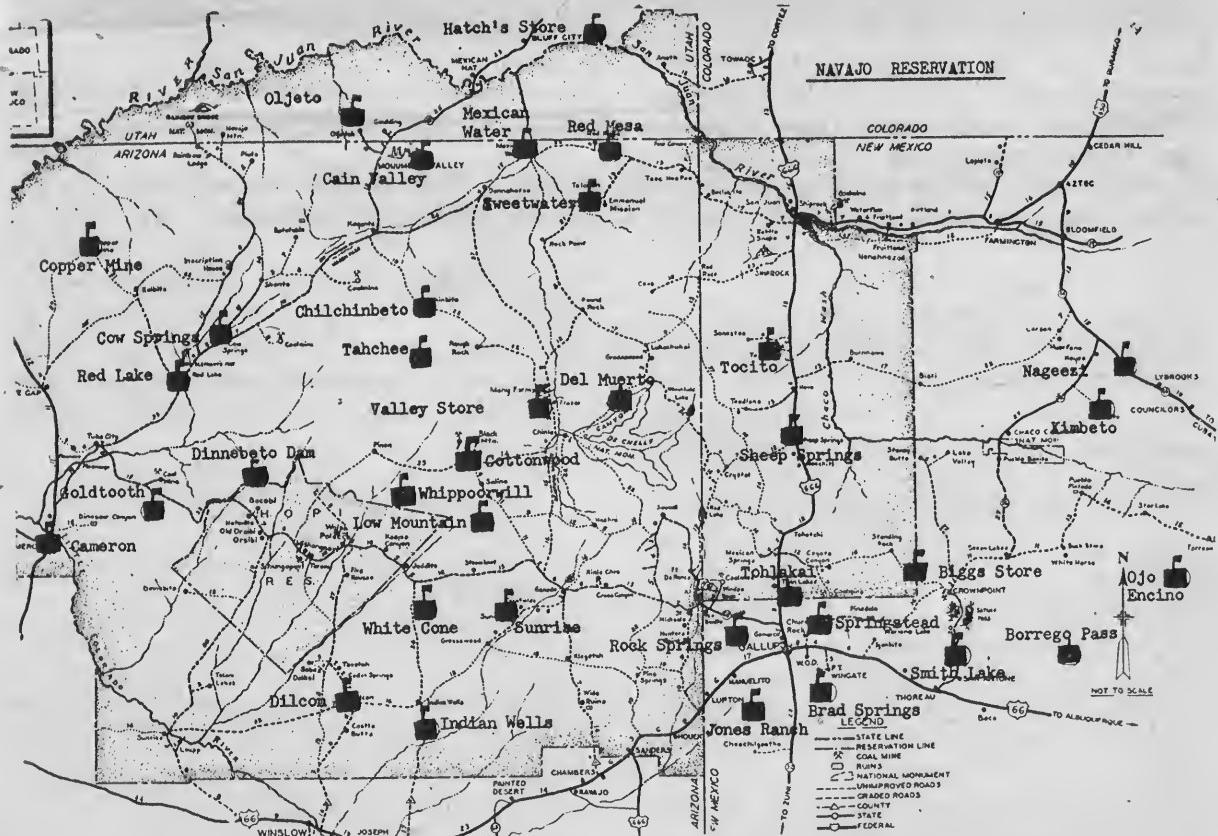
Mr. Glenn Emmons na'nízhoozhí hoolyéedóó bilagáana nílį́go k'ad níléí ha'a'aahdi Indians Yinant'aí nílį́go dah sidáhígíí t'áá 'ániidígo Na'nízhoozhígi t'óó 'áltisééd nádzá.

Indians daniliinii 'ólta bee bá 'ádahodool-níil biniiyé béeso bá wókeed yéę t'áá 'íiyisíí t'áá haa 'ánééhgi 'át'é ní. Béeso díjts'áadahdi miil ntsaaígíí bíghahgo bá wókeedgo naal-tsoos bee yah 'anáánáánah. Bee lág 'azlijí' dágá' shíj díi k'ad Naabéehó ba'áłchíní díjts'dahdi miil yilt'éego 'ólta' bá 'ádin ha'nínígíí 'atníi'-

dóó 'ólta' bá nááhódlqo dooleet. T'áá 'ákót'éego wónáásdóó Naabéehó ba'áłchíní t'áá 'át'é 'ólta' bá hólqo dooleet nináánááhai dóó níwohjí'. 'Akót'éego baa ntséskees níigo yaa halne'.

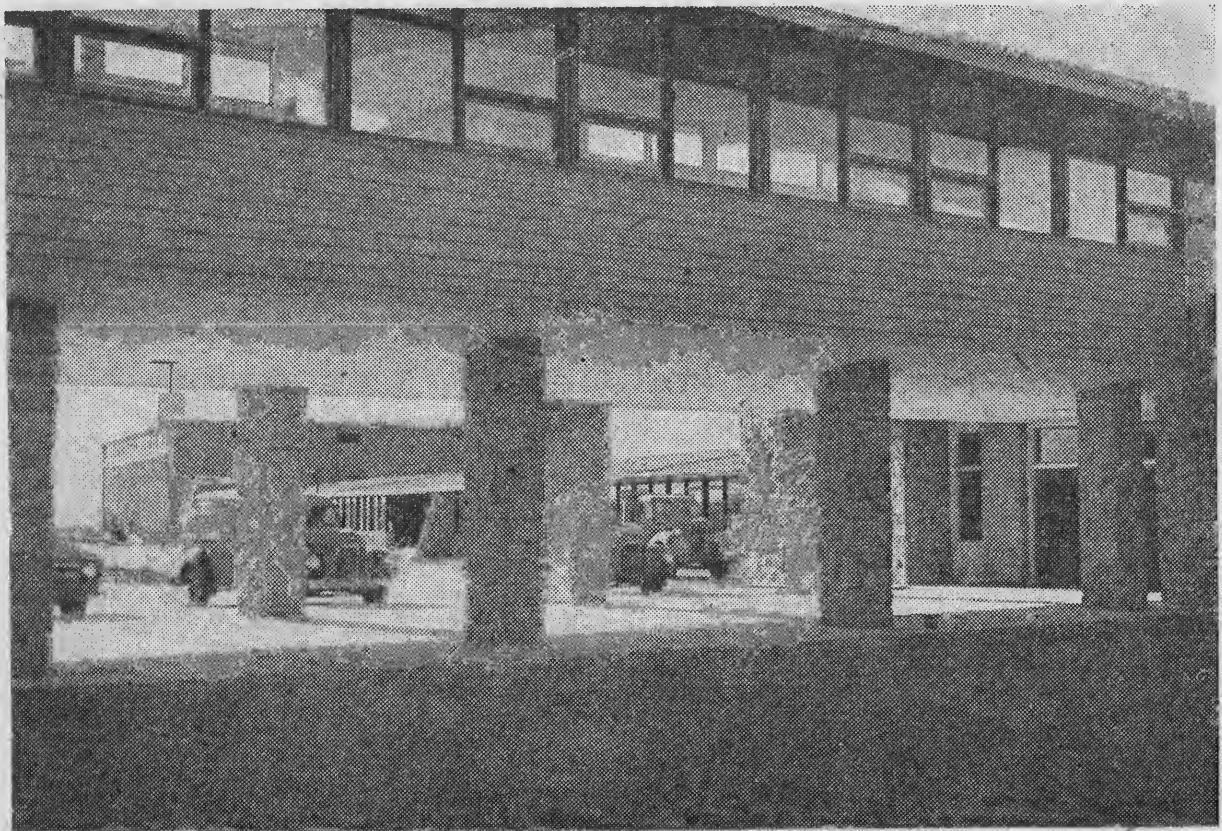
Díi k'ad béeso kwii baa hane'ígíí shíj níléí

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These are the Trailer School locations for the school year 1954-55. It is estimated that these schools can take approximately 1200 Navajo children.

Níléí Diné kéédahat'í bitahgóó kin chidí bee ndaadzízígíí naazjígo bii' da'ólta' dooleet ha'níigo baa hwiinít'inígíí kót'éego sinil 'éí kwii bikáá'. 'Áłchíní naakits'aadahdi neeznádiin yilt'éego 'ólta' bá nááhódlqo k'ad díi t'áá 'áltso hadazh'deesbingo.



This is part of the New Shiprock Boarding School. To the right is one of the entrances to the classrooms. Classrooms are also located above. In the background you can see the gymnasium. To the left (not visible) is the entrance to the dining room.

Naat'áanii Nééz hoolyéedi 'ólta' 'áhálnéhégi 'át'é kwii biká'ágíi. Da'jóltá'a góne' yah 'e'etíin nish'náajigo yah 'ahoodzánigíi. Bighq'ádi 'áldó' da'jóltá'. Nléí 'áláahdi ntsaa si'ánigíi 'éí bił ndajinéhígíi 'át'é. Nisht'ajigo bizánághah 'e'etíinígíi 'éí 'áltchini nida'adíhí góne' yah 'e'etíin.

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Naabehó bináhásdzo binaagoo kin dah naazhjaagoo da'ólta'go nahaz'ággo chodeedo'jíi. Jó Na'nízhoozhígi lá, Tóta'di, T'iis Yaa Kin, Béesh Sinil dóo nléí Kintánidi. Díi 'ákoo Naabehó ba'áltchini t'a' da'ólta' dooleet.

'Ádoo 'índa Wáashindoón t'óó nahgóó bilagáana bitahíji' nihi'ítñíh ha'níigo k'ad nléí ha'a'aahdi naaltsoos bee siłsöozígíi 'éí doo bee lá'adooleet da shq'shin, doo neiínishlíi da ní. "competency bill" wolyéego baa hwiinít'ínígíi dó' doo hózhó neiínishlíi da ní. 'Azhá bee lá'azljjíi' ndi díi New Mexico dóo Arizona wolyéego hahoodzooígíi yii' kékédaat'ínii doo bididoot'ih da ní.

Wáashindoón binaanish nil[[jí, Indians bi'oonish haz'ággi dó' t'ahgo t'áá bee yá'áhoo-t'ééh hóle'égi 'át'éego yaa nídaat'í. Jó 'éí kékéyah bee iináagi t'áá 'iiyisíi nihá yaa nídaat'í dooleetgo k'ad níláahdi t'ah yee dah diikáahgo 'át'é. Ha'át'éego da bésos nihee 'ádei'íjí dooleetlii doo 'éí 'át'ée da ní. Hastóí 'ákódaat'éejí

bił 'éedahózini yiniiyé dah naháaztqá dooleet dadii'ní ní. 'Áko t'áá yá'át'ééh dooleet shq'shin nisingo 'atah nihá baa yinísht'í ní. Yá'át'ééh siljjíi léi' Naabehó dine'é t'áá hótsaago bikéyah bits'ágédoo bee 'iináanii yíká dahidi-chíid dooleet ní.

EMMONS HAS HIGH HOPES FOR INDIAN EDUCATION

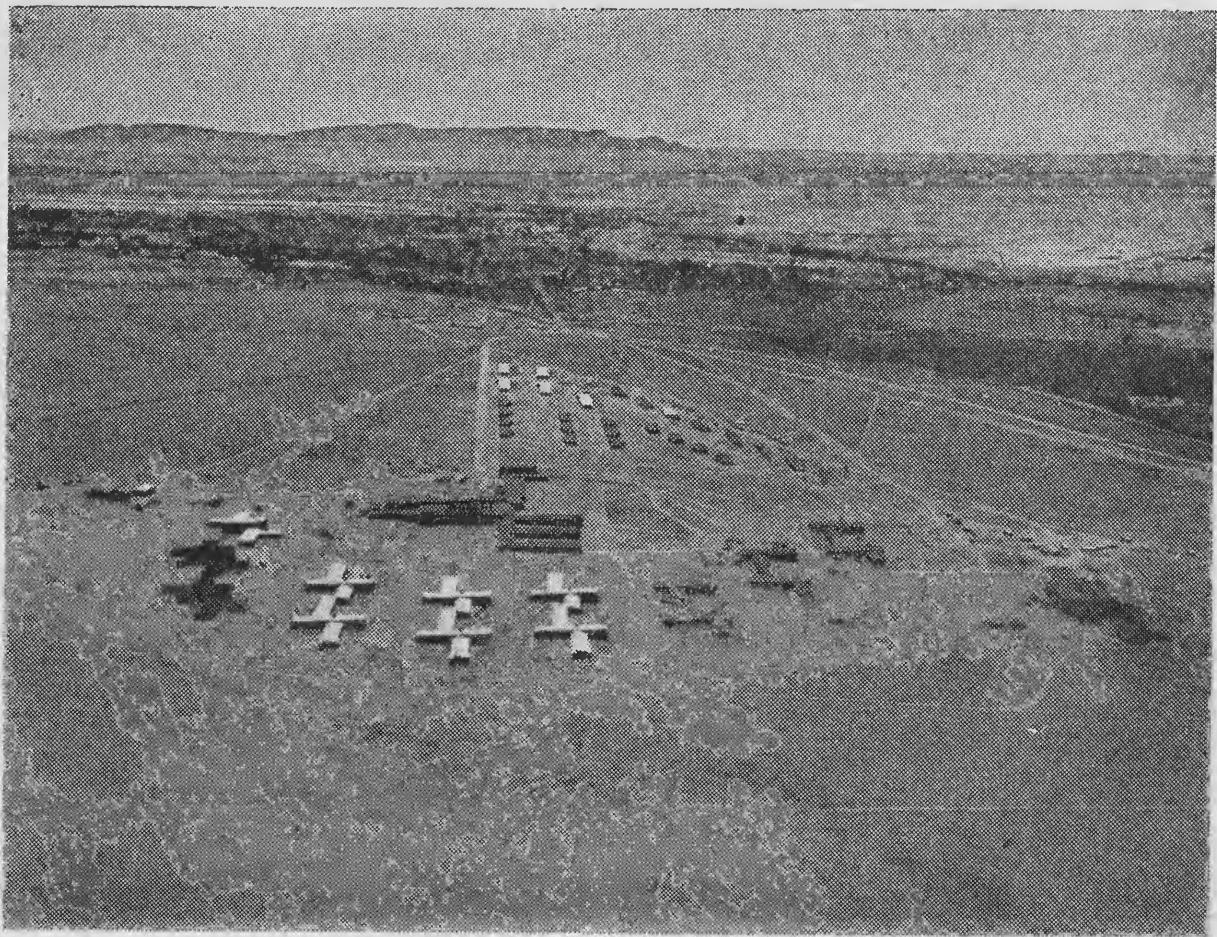
U. S. Indian Commissioner Glenn Emmons was back in his home town, Gallup, for the Ceremonial.

Emmons has high hopes for Indian education. An additional \$14 million has been proposed for Indian education. This would cover at least half of the 14,000 Navajo children out of school. Emmons feels certain that all the Navajo children will have schools in another year or so.

Gallup, Farmington, Halbrook, Winslow and Flagstaff would get much of the proposed money for Indian education.

Emmons thinks the bill for giving up the stewardship of Indians will not pass. Neither will the "competency bill." If it did it would not affect New Mexico and Arizona.

Emmons has made another important addition to the
(Continued on page 3)



Shiprock Boarding School will have 225 school children this year. It is a beautiful school. The dormitories are in the foreground. The school building is in the center. Employees quarters are in the background. The power plant is at the right side.

Kwii kin ndeeztqqdígíi dó' Naat'áanii Nééz hoolyéedi 'ólta' 'ahálnéhígíi 'át'é. Díí ghaái shíj 'áłchíní naakidi neeznádiin dóó bi'qq naadiin 'ashdla' yilt'éego da'ólta'go doohah. 'Áłchíní yii' dabighanígíi wóshch'ishjígo 'abqhgíi sinil. 'Atní'i gi naaniigo dah naaztinígíi 'éí bii' da'ólta'ágíi 'át'é. Nléi 'aláahdi sinilígíi 'éí bá'ólta'í daniliinii, 'índa t'áá 'ákwií 'atah 'ólta' yindaalnishii yii' dabighan dooleet. Nish'náajígo kin ntsaa náánást'ánígíi 'éí biyi'dóó 'atsinilt'ish bee da'dilti'ígíi 'ál'íj.

ADAHOONIŁIGII

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Indian Bureau program. It is the formation of a non-profit corporation. It will try to develop Indian reservation resources. It will be headed by very wise people. They will study ways of getting more money for the Navajos from their reservation land.

McKinley County Biyi' Indians Łá' Da'ólta' Dooleet

Na'nízhoozhí hoolyéegi náhásdzooígíi 'óoléyé McKinley County. Díí McKinley County biyi'dóó 'ólta' yaa nídaat'iinii t'áá hazhó'ó Indians yá 'ólta' yaa nídaat'íjgo 'át'é. Naakigo haz'q Wááshindoón baa dadidiit'áałgo bíni' 'ákwií Indians ba'áłchíní da'ólta' dooleet daanii lá 'éí t'áá Na'nízhoozhí nahós'a'gi. Łá'

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'e'e'aah bich'ijigo, 'éí t'áá 'íidqá' bee lá 'azljj.
Ha'aah bich'ijigo dó' ta'.

'Aádóó táago náhást'q 'alldó' t'áá 'ákót'éego yaa nídaat'jj lá. 'Éí shíj haa'i shq'shin.
'Áko díí 'ákót'éego bee ha'oodzí'igíi t'áá 'altsó 'ólta' 'ádahoolyaago 'ákwii 'álchíní naa-kits'áadahdi neeznádiin yilt'éego 'ólta' bá náhódlqóo dooleet lá. Jó 'éí t'áá bí bá da'ólta' dooleet, 'áko ndi Wáashindoon 'éí kin niidoo-níl, 'ákót'éego 'ááldeitní.

INDIAN SCHOOLS FOR MCKINLEY COUNTY

McKinley County, New Mexico has given to the government two proposed projects for schools for Indian children. The one far west of Gallup has been approved.

They plan to give to the government three more project proposals. These five schools would take care of around 1200 children. One school would be east of Gallup. Places for the others have not been selected.

Dzilyi' 'Ólta'di Naanish Bí dahoo'aahígíi

Intermountain Indian School hoolyéedi da'ólta'ágíi ta' níléi hastqá nááhajíi bee bá ná-haz'q. Ta' 'éí 'ashdla' nááhajíi'. Hastqá nááhajíi ha'níigo 'ólta' yidadiilkaalígií 'éí k'ad ta' 'áadi díí béédááhai. 'Áko naaki nááhai dahanldzih. 'Éí naanish bí dahoo'aahjí yiniiyé ninááhidookah 'aak'eego. 'Ashdla' nááhajíi nihool'áhígíi yiniiyé da'ólta'ii 'éí ta' k'ad 'áadi t'áá' béédááhai dooleet. 'Éí dó' naanish yida-hoo'aah dooleet 'aak'eego. Díí naanish bí dahoo'aahii 'éí díí 'ólta'i daniliinii t'áábí ndeidiyíi'aahii 'át'é. 'Áko ndi t'áá 'altsó hazhóó 'ájílljigo yá'át'éehgo bee jiináa dooleetgo 'át'é

'Ashiikéjí binaanish 'ádayiilaii:

1. Kéyah bina'anishgo bee 'iináájí.
2. Chidí 'ánidaal'jjigi.
3. T'áá na'iini' haz'qagi t'áadoo le'é bi'-oolkqaghgi.
4. Báah 'ádaal'jjigi.
5. Chidí daajízhgóó k'éedaaldqohgi.
6. Kin 'ádaal'jjigi.
7. Bii' déedíljahí baa 'áháyáqgi.
8. Tsiniheeshjíi t'áadoo le'é bee 'ádaal'-jjigi.
9. T'áadoo le'é baa 'áháyáqgi.
10. Ch'iyáán 'ál'jjigi.
11. 'Álchíní da'ólta'i baa 'áháyáqgi.
12. Da'iigisgóó nada'anishgíi.
13. Béésh 'ahídadiilyjjhgíi.
14. Kin bee yidleeshí bee na'anishgi.
15. Béesh tigaii bina'anishgi.
16. Ké 'ánidaal'jjigi.
17. Bik'i dah 'asdáhí bik'i ní'da'altihgi.
18. Naalyéhé báhooghan góne' na'anishgíi.

19. Tsé yitl'ingi.

Díí 'akót'éego naanish daashíi néelqá' 'al'qq 'ádaat'éego 'ashké yindaalnish dooleetlii ndeidiyíi'zq. T'áá 'altsó yá'át'éeh hazhóó 'ájílljigo.

'At'éékéjí binaanish daniliinii 'éí:

1. Chiyáá 'ádaal'jjgóó na'anishgíi.
2. 'Azee'ál'jj góne' diné baa 'ádahayánigíi.
3. Dahooghangoó nda'anishgíi.
4. Naalyéhé bádahooghangoó.
5. T'áadoo le'é 'ádaal'jjigo binda'anishgóó.
6. 'Éé' 'ániidí 'ánidaal'jjgóó.
7. 'Ólta'i baa 'áháyáqhgíi.
8. Da'adáqgóó na'anishgíi.

Díí t'áá 'altsó yá'át'éehgo naanish daniliinii 'ádaat'é 'alldó'.

VOCATIONS GIVEN BY INTERMOUNTAIN SCHOOL

All the fourth-year students in the six-year program, and the third-year students in the five-year program here at school had to choose their vocations. They are glad that the school is trying to train the students next year if they come back again. All the vocations are very good vocations. None of them are dangerous. The vocations we choose will help us to make our living if we keep the vocation all our lives. If one keeps his vocation that he chooses, he will make a very good living.

These are the vocations for the boys:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Agriculture | 11. Dormitory attendant |
| 2. Auto mechanics | 12. Laundry worker |
| 3. Commercial art | 13. Metal and welding |
| 4. Baker | 14. Painter |
| 5. Body-and-fender worker | 15. Silversmith |
| 6. Carpentry | 16. Shoe repair |
| 7. Boiler tender | 17. Upholstery |
| 8. Cabinet and mill work | 18. Store |
| 9. Custodian | 19. Masonry |
| 10. Cook | |

These are for all the boys. They are all very good vocations.

These vocations are for the girls:

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Restaurant worker | 5. General industrial worker |
| 2. Hospital ward attendant | 6. Laundry, dry cleaning |
| 3. Home Service | 7. Darmitory attendant |
| 4. Store Service | 8. Dining room attendant |

These are very good vocations, too.

Indians Yik'é Da'ólta' Dooleetii

- Arzona wolyéego hahoodzojí béeso hastqá-di neeznádiindi miil bíghahgo bá ch'idinóo-dah lá 1955 biyi'. Indians níléi hoodzo yii'góó kéédatih'íinii díí béeso yinahjíi bilagáana bi'ólta'jíi 'atah da'ólta' dooleet lá. 1954 biyi' 'éí naakidi neeznádiin dóó bi'qq 'ashdlaadiindi miil t'áá 'ákódigo 'ákót'éhígíi biniiyé bá nii'-nil nít'éé' lá. 'Éí Indians ba'álchíní táadi miil 'áájí k'ad da'ólta'ágíi bik'ehgo 'ákót'éego nii'nil lá. 1956 biyi' 'éí béeso t'áálhádi miil

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Boys can learn shoe repair in the Special Navajo Program. This boy attends Intermountain Indian School.

Dzilyi' hoolyéedi da'ólt'a'ágii tā' kwii kē 'ánál'j yihooł'aahgo bikáá'. Special Navajo Program wolyéhígíi 'ákót'éego yee nda'nitin.

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n̄tsaaígíi b̄ííghahgo bá ch'ídínóodah lá. Háálá 'áłchíní Indians danilíinii k'ad lqí' bilagáana bi'ólt'a'jí' 'atah dahakááh t'áá níltéél n̄t'éé' díí Arizona biyi'. Tseebíidi mííl dóó niwohjí' haa'í shíjí naalkidgo 'áají 'atah da'ólt'a' dooleel 'áadi nahalzhishgo.

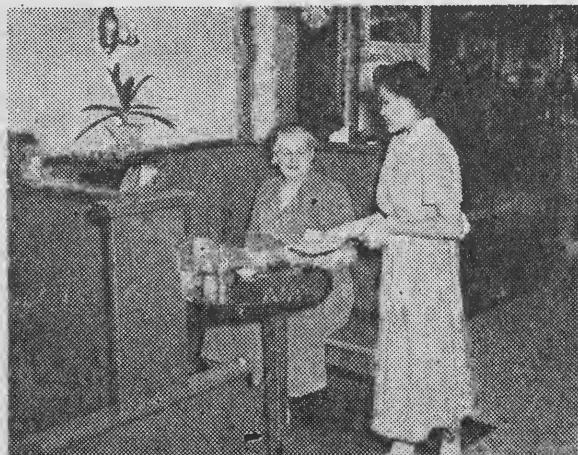
ARIZONA TO RECEIVE INDIAN EDUCATION MONEY

Arizona will receive \$600,000 for educating reservation Indians in 1955. They are to receive \$1,000,000 in 1956. This year, 1954, Arizona received \$250,000 to pay for the schooling of 3,000 Indians. It is expected that 8000 or 9000 Indian children will be in state school by September 1955.

'Ajéi Yaqh Dahoyooł'aatii

Tséhootsooídóó 'azee'ííl'íní Dr. Frederick Margolis wolyéhígíi 'áníigo Naabéehó bitahgóó 'agháda'dildlaadígíi baa na'aldeeh ní. Diné táadi mííl dóó bi'qq díjdi neeznádiingo t'áá 'íidáq' bighá da'deesdláád. 'Áko 'eidíigíi tádiin dóó bi'qq naaki t'áá 'ákódígo bijéi báqh dah nahaz'qá lá jiní. Níwoh biláahdi 'ánée-lqá'go 'ákót'éego bijéi báqh dah nahaz'qá shq'shin 'ílijí n̄t'éé'. Jó n̄t'éé' doo 'ákót'ée da lá daaní 'azee'ííl'íní.

Naabéehó ts'ídá t'áá yíl'áá n̄t'éé' bighá-



'At'éed kwii sizinígíi tā' náháiidqá' bilagáana bizaad doo yidiits'a'góó 'ólt'a'jí' 'íiyá. Dzil-yi' 'ólt'a' hoolyéhédi níyáago Special Navajo Program wolyéhígíi 'atah yíl'íniłta'. K'ad 'éí doo bich'jí' 'anáhóót'i'go t'áá kintahdi da'adqá góne' naalnish Brigham City, Utah hoolyéegi.

Three years ago this girl did not speak English. Now she is a part-time waitress in one of the better restaurants in Brigham City, Utah. She attends the Special Navajo Program.

da'didooldlał daaniigo yindahá'áá lá Tséhoo-tsooídóó. Diné 'áłtso bighá da'deesdláadgo shíjí 'índa bijéi báqh dah nahaz'áanii ts'ídá 'ánéelt'e'gi bééhodoozíjí. 'Áadóó 'índa bina'anishgo ts'ídá n̄léí 'ashdla' náhájiji' díí 'ajéi yqgh dah dahoyooł'aatii dahidoot'ooł shq'-shin ní jiní Dr. Margolis. Jó k'ad 'éí doo hózhó baa hwiinít'íjgóó t'áá bíni'ídi nihitah ní-dílnih.

TUBERCULOSIS

Dr. Fredrick Morgolis says that of 3,400 people x-rayed only 32 had tuberculosis. This is below the number thought to have tuberculosis.

It is the objective of the Medicol Bronch to x-ray all Novojos. When this objective is reached then more valid figures can be given. When the overall x-ray program is finished Dr. Morgolis says TB can be controlled in less than five years.

'Azee'ál'í Baa Hwiinít'íjgi

Díí k'ad n̄léí 'ádahwiis'áágóó Wááshindoón be'azee'álaal'íjgo nahaz'qággóó kónáhoo't'éhé béeso nináadaa'niłgíi bee ch'ínáhodoogáałjí 'anáhoolzhiižhgo United States Public Health Service wolyéego dah yikahígíi yideiínlíish dooleel. Wááshindoón 'éiyá yik'é 'asláago 'ákót'éego 'azee'ádaal'íj n̄t'éé'. N̄léí 'adahwiis'áágóó hastádiingo daatsí 'ákót'éego Wááshindoón be'azee'ádaal'íjgo nahaz'qá díí United States dóó Alaska biyi'. T'áá 'eidíigíi

(Continued on page 6)



This family has "running water" in their hogan. See the faucet in the next picture. This is handy way to have clean drinking water.

Kwii hooghanígií tl'oo'di tóshjeh dah si'qago biyi'déé' tó bá yah i'ií'áago 'ádayiilaa. 'Akót'éego tó yá'át'éehii hwee hóló tef lá.

(Continued from page 5)

Arizona biyi' neeznáago 'azee'ál'íí lá. New Mexico biyi'jí dó' díkwíí shíí. 'Áko 'éí Public Health Service wolyéhígíí yindaalnish dooleet lá kónáhoot'éhé July 1st dóó níwohjí'. T'áá bich'ígi Wáashindoon t'a' yidádi'dootkałígíí 'éí doo beehaz'áq da lá. T'áá hazhó'o Indians t'áá 'ákwii keédahat'línii díí 'azee'ál'í choda-yooł'línii 'ádaaníigo t'éiyá 'ákodoonííl lá.

Bureau of Indian Affairs wolyéego Indians bi'oonish bit haz'áqjí naanish danilínii t'áá bihidilts'iidgo bee nihoot'ánéé jó díí 'éí 'át'éé lá. Wónáásdóó 'áají naanish yit'ih yéé 'ádoodejílgó State wolyée hadahwiisdzodéé' nihini-daalnish dooleet. Jó 'ákót'éego naalkidii 'át'é.

Díí Public Health Service wolyéhígíí yá'át'éehgo 'azee'ádeit'línii 'óolyé. Háálá 'áají béeso bá hólóqgo yá'át'éehgo 'azee'íí'líní yi-ch'í' nda'iilé. Wáashindoon Indians Bi'oonish haz'áqjí 'éí doo 'ákót'éego be'azee'íí'líní yi-ch'í' nda'iilée da. 'Éí bqago 'azee'íí'líní yá'át'

t'éehii, bidziilgo bit 'éehózinii t'óó nihits'áq' 'anáhakááh. Doo 'iljigóó ni'iilyéhígíí biniinaga. Public Health Service ndeidiiláá dóó 'éí taha'go 'át'ée dooleet.

INDIAN HOSPITALS TO BE RUN BY PUBLIC HEALTH

On July 1, 1955 the operation of the Indian hospitals will be under U. S. Public Health. They have been under the Bureau of Indian Affairs. There are some 60 of these Indian hospitals in the United States and Alaska. Ten are in Arizona. No hospital for one tribe can be closed before July, 1956, unless the tribal council votes for it.

This new law is in the plan of the Indian Bureau pulling out a little at a time. Later it is hoped that the states and counties will take over.

It is believed that this will mean better medical treatment for the Indians. Public Health pays better salaries than the Indian Bureau. Chances for longer jobs are better. Better doctors would come and stay.

Tsiniheeshjíí' bizhool t'áadoo le'é bqah 'ál-yaago k'ad 'ayáo béégashii dei'aat jiní.

Special treatment of sawdust has been developed to make it useful as food for cattle.



Note the way things are stored. This makes it easier to have clean things to eat from.

'Ásaa' bee da'adáanii da nizhónígo táadaasgiz dóó bidádi'nibaalgo daastł'in. 'Akót'éego tsé'é-dó'ii doó yaa nídaat'jíigoo chin bąq̫h 'ádingo bee da'adq̫h təh lá.

Dibé 'Azee' Bił 'Ada'atsiigii

Diné bikéyah bikáá' 'adahwiis'áágoo dibé 'azee' bił baa 'ada'atsigo baa ní'diildee'dóó wóshdée' k'ad dízdiindi míl bíghahgo dibé baa 'ada'atsi lá. Ha'át'íi shíj 'óolyé Blue Tongue, 'éí dibé tā' bidaadeesná' lágo 'éí biniiyé 'áhát'íi lá. Díi dibé baa 'ada'atsi ha'nínígií t'áá Naabehó yinant'aí danilíinii 'ákót'éego yee ndahaz'qqgo 'éí bik'ehgo baa na'al-deeh lá. Diné bidibé 'azee' bąq̫h 'ádaalne'ii t'áá 'ákóó yik'é nda'iiléego 'ákót'éego baa na'aldeeh. Díi Blue Tongue wolyéego naałníih ha'nínígií kóhoot'éédqá' díkwíigo shíj 'ákó-dzaa lá ha'níigo baa hóone' ni'. 'Éí biniiyé 'áhát'íi lá. Ts'í'i baa nídaat'jíigo 'éí bee bitah nídiłníh lá. Díi Blue Tongue wolyéego naałníih ha'nínígií bee bééhózin nilíinii 'éí 'íshjáq̫ dibé bikétsjígi, bikéshgaan deig nineel'ánigi diłhiłgo biníjishchxii' təh lá. 'Éí bee bééhózin lá.

VACCINATION FOR PREVENTION OF BLUE TONGUE

About 40,000 sheep on the Navajo reservation have been vaccinated for Blue Tongue. Half a million will be

vaccinated by September 10. The project was taken up by the Navajo tribe. Each stockman pays for the vaccine used on his herd. Blue tongue has not appeared this year. Several cases showed up last year. It is carried by gnats and mosquitoes. It comes as a dark red bond just above the hoof.

Welfare Yinaalnishii Ła' Náánádzá

Welfare wolyéego diné t'áá ha'át'éego da bich'íj ndahwii'nánígií bíká 'aná'álwo' bił haz'qájí 'alqájí' yá dah sidáa dooleełii tā' níhitah náánádzáá lá bilagáana 'asdžání nilíjgo. Díi bilagáana 'asdžání 'éí Miss Lois McVey wolyéé lá. T'áá 'ákót'éegi nahazt'i' yinaalnish nít'éé' lá New Mexico biyi'.

Mrs. Ruby McDermott wolyé 'éí kwii 'ákót'éegi nihinaalnish nít'éé'.

NEW NAVAJO WELFARE DIRECTOR

Miss Lois McVey is the new Navajo service welfare director. She was at one time a social worker for the New Mexico department of public welfare.

Miss Ruby McDermott used to have this position.



This is one of the classrooms at Chemawa Indian School, Chemawa, Oregon. Chemawa has Navajos in the Special Navajo Program.

Chemawa Indian School hoolyéedi Naabehó ba'áłchíní tā' da'ółta'. Kin biyi' da'ółta'ágíí kwii tā' si'á.

Tó Yá'át'eehgo Chool'íjgi

SMC—Tuba City, Ariz

Naabehó bikéyah bá náhásdzooígíí nílélí 'e'e'aahjigo yaa nihoneel'áníjí naakits'áadah náhidiziidjíí 'six inches biighahgo nináháłtjjih lá. 'Áko 'ákónéelt'e' nináháłtjjihgo doo hózhóh sih dago 'át'é. 'Éí bąqgo na'niyę́shígíí 'ádingo diné 'áají kéedahat'iinii nílélí ha'át'eegi da hashzhohgóó t'éiyá naadqá' da 'anídeijih. Łahda yá'át'eehgo naadqá' dahaleeh. Łahda 'éí t'áá ch'ééh neheleh níltsqá 'ádingo. Hazhó'ó ha'át'eeego da bá hasht'e dahoolyaago shíjíí t'áá yá'át'eeh dooleet ndi doo baa nídadigit'íjgóó daashíjíí nízáádék' t'óó 'ákót'eeego hoolzhiizh.

Łahgo diné Harry Singer k'éé'dídlééh lá. Náánáłahgo dó' Lester Seschillie k'éé'dídlééh. 'Éí t'áá 'ákwií ba'áłchíní yił dabighan. Díí kwii baa hane'ígíí Tó Nañeesdizí hoolyéhédóó nílélí Dził Łibéí bich'ídi diné kéedahat'íjgo hwii

baa hane'. Łahjí tsé ní'a dóó Łahjí 'éí hótsaago tó ch'ínágohgo 'éí bita'gi dahooghan dóó t'áá 'ákwií k'éeda'didlééh. Acres wolyéhígíí naadiin sinil daats'í yíghahgo yikáá' k'éeda'didlééh. Kéyah hazhó'ó bikáá' hasht'e hoolyaa go 'éí tádiin dóó bi'qq 'ashdla' bíghah. Díí kwii łeezhígíí t'áá hazhó'ó yá'át'eeh.

'Ashdla googhan kwii kéyah chodayoot'íjíí lá. 'Áko ndi t'áá 'iiyisíí ba'ahódlíí dooleetlíí doo bíghah da. Biniinaanii kwii tā' baa hane'. Naaki nááhai yégedqá' 'ákót'eeego diné k'ida-deezla' kwii. 'Aadóó t'áá yá'át'eehgo naadqá' hazljjíí. Nt'éé' Łah nahóóltxqago níléidéé' k'i-doolyáhqá' bitah góyaa tó 'adahaazgo. 'Éí tā' bik'í dahoozhchqá' dóó t'áá yił tó 'ada'azhgháázh. 'Éí níléidéé' tó nídadigohii doo bá hasht'e hoolyaa da 'éí bee 'ádzaa.

'Éí díkwíidi shíjíí 'ákódzaago Harry Singer dóó Lester Seschillie Tó Naneesdizígóó yiniiyé

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This is some of the work done on the Seschille farm. Detention and diversion dikes catch water coming down the wash. The water then flows through the weeps (pipes) on to the farm. It can then be used for irrigation. This makes water available longer. It also prevents flood damage to crops.

Cháshk'ehdéé' tó ch'ínánahígíí kwii bich'qáh dah 'aztqágo binahjí' dah néigeeh. 'Áadóó 'índa béis bá bigháá daaz'áago nléí k'éé'dilyéehjí' tó 'adaazlí. 'Éí 'áadóó bee nidaniyéesh. Díigi 'át'éego tó t'áá 'áłch'íidigo kéyah bik'íjí' hadaaazlíjigo yá'át'éeh. T'áá hooshch'í' t'óó 'ahayóí kéyah bikáá'jí' hanált'eehgo 'éí kéyah doo bá yá'át'éeh da. 'Índa 'ákót'éego tó doo dina' da.

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naazh'áazhgo 'áadi Soil and Moisture Conservation wolyéego yiniiyé dah naháaztánígíí t'a yił hoolne'. 'Éí 'áadóó 'ákóó biniiyé na'as-dee'go 'áadi nda'doonishgóó baa dahwiinist'íid.

oil and Moisture Conservation wolyéhígíí t'áadoo le'é bee nda'doonishii kóó ndeiznil, Chidí naa'na'í da 'ádaat'éii. 'Éí 'áadóó tó bi-ch'qáh dah 'aztánígíí 'ádayíjlaa diné t'a'. Łah-góó béis bighá daaz'áago 'ádaalyaa. Hash-tl'ish tsé nádleehé da 'éí t'áá bí yee 'íijéé' díí Soil and Moisture Conservation-wolyé ha'nínígíí.

Díí béis bighá daaz'áago 'ádaalyaa ha'nínígíí 'éí bee tó t'áá hazhóó'ógo nléí kéyah bikáá'góó 'adahaazlí. Náánálahjigo 'éí tó wó'q nágohgo 'ályaa. Nid 'éí tó háadibíjhgó 'índa 'áajigo wó'q nágoh.

'Áłtsé díí nda'doonishgóó béezhózingo 'ádaalyaa. 'Áadóó 'índa bee nda'doonishii kojí' ch'é'nilgo diné t'áá bí yee ndaashnish. Chidí bitoo' da 'ádaat'éii t'áá bí yá ndayiilníihgo 'ákót'éego bikéyah yee yindaashnish.

Soil and Moisturé yá ndaalnishígíí t'a' 'áadi yinaagháago 'éí bik'ehgo kéyah binda'azhnish.

Kéyah bikáá' hasht'e dahoolyaa dóó tähjí'

bighááh náhoot'q. 'Áko t'áá 'át'égo 35 acres silíjí' díí kéyah bikáá' k'éé'dilyéeh dooleetíi. Tóhígíí dó' k'ad doo t'a' t'áá 'ádzaagi nehe-leeh da. 'Áko díí 'ákót'éego diné t'áá bí yindaashnish ndi t'áá 'íiyisíí yaa 'haééh danízin.

Náádaałahgóó 'ákót'éego diné t'a' shiká'i' doolwołgo shikéyah bindeeshnish danízingo t'áá 'ákót'éego bee haz'q. 'Éí bqago t'áadoo bich'íjí' ni' danohlíní.

MORE CROPS FROM BETTER USE OF WATER

The extreme western portion of the Navajo Reservation along the Little Colorado River receives an annual rainfall of six inches. With this amount of rainfall, some Navajo farmers derive their subsistence by dry forming. Some are successful and others meet with complete failure. Through the years, these people have learned to pick locations which make the best dry farms. Most of these farms provide a meager subsistence if all natural resources are controlled and utilized.

A typical example of dry form operation is by Harry Singer, Lester Seschilie, and families. This particular farm is situated at the edge of the painted desert, eighteen miles southwest of Tuba City, Arizona. This farm is bordered on one side by a sandstone and on the other by the Moencopi Wash. The basin on which the farm is situated has 35 acres. 20 acres were being farmed before improvements were made. The soils in the farm area are composed of weathered shale, sand and silts deposited from a large drainage area.

Five families are dependent on this farm for their subsistence. However, because of the lack of control over the elements the land was not capable of sustaining these families adequately. For example during the summer of 1952, this area received 4" of rains in 48 hours. This caused 1½ feet of water to flow and gully the lower section of the farm. Most of the crops were washed out. This is a typical example.

These families, represented by Harry Singer and Lester Seschilie, went to the Soil and Moisture Conservation office at Tuba City, Arizona. They presented their problem and requested any assistance. Soil and Moisture technicians conferred with the operators and worked out a solution.

Equipment was made available by the Soil and Moisture Conservation Branch. A detention-diversion dam, a diversion dike and pond were constructed. Three eight-inch weeps (pipes) were placed in the detention—diversion. One twelve-inch (pipe) was placed in the diversion dike. Soil and Moisture Conservation contributed the pipe and cement needed in the construction.

The weeps will slow down flood waters so that they can be utilized on the land. The twelve-inch weep placed in the diversion dike will also make it possible to further utilize flood waters before they spill over the pond spillway. Excess water which cannot be used on the farm or stored in the pond will flow out the spillway into the Moencopi Wash.

Gradient furrows were staked by Soil and Moisture Conservation and constructed by the farmers with equipment made available to them. All expenses in the operation of this equipment, as fuel, maintenance and operation, was borne by farmers.

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This mother is very careful to sterilize the bottle, nipple, and water for the baby. Also see how she holds the nipple. She only touches the edge with her hands. She does not touch the part that goes into the baby's mouth. Water should be boiled well before feeding. Milk should be kept at almost boiling for 20 minutes. This makes them safe for the baby. Food, bottles or nipples that are dirty may give the baby diarrhea. Diarrhea kills more babies on the Navajo reservation than any other disease.

Kwii 'awéé' 'abe' bá 'ájiléehgo bikáá'. Tózis dóó bee 'alt'o'i, 'índa tó t'áá 'altso yéego shibéezhgo 'ál'jí lá. 'Índa bee 'alt'o'i t'áá bibqahági 'álts'ísigo jóts'i go 'ál'jí lá. Kwii 'ákót'éego bikáá'. 'Awéé' bee 'alt'o'i yidootsahági 'éí doo bí'dínih da.

'Awéé' tó yidlqá shíjí t'áá 'altso yéego shibéezhgo yá'át'ééh. 'Índa 'awéé' 'abe' bá 'ájiit'íjhggo to ts'ídá yéego sidogo biih ji'aah, t'áado yéego bida'deegizí. Naadiin dah 'alzhinjj' da 'ákót'éego tó sido bii' si'qago hodinaah. 'Ákót'éego yá'át'ééh. T'áadoo le'é chin t'áá daabqahgo 'awéé' baa /jiilnílgó 'éí doo yá'át'ééh da. 'Ákódaat'éhígíí bits'qáqdóó bichaan bighá daana'. 'Azee'ííl'iní 'ádaaníigo diné bikéyah bikáá' 'adahwiis'áágóó ts'ídá díí 'áłchíní bichaan bighá daana'ígíí t'éiyá 'agháago 'áłchíní nihigha yii'nílgó 'át'é Naabeehó nohlínii, jó danihiñí. 'Éí bqago niha'átlchíni yéego baa 'ádahołyq.



This mother is giving her baby melon. Melon is not good for small children. It may cause diarrhea.

'Awéé' ta'neesk'ání bijiisqágo bikáá' kwii. 'Éí ts'ídá doo 'ál'jí da daaní 'azee'iít'iní. 'Ákódaa-t'éhígíí bits'qádóó 'ałchíní bichaan bighá daana'.

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All technical supervision was supplied by the Soil and Moisture Conservation Branch.

As the result of above improvements, the farmland was increased from twenty acres to thirty-five acres. This will make it possible for the farmers to utilize rains more adequately. The farmers in the area are very pleased and con point with pride to their accomplishments.

Similar assistance is available to all those farmers who are willing to work and increase their production.

(A Navajo Legend)

Ts'ídá 'áłtsé yaa' silłii gáagii dóó tązhii dóó hazéists'osii dóó né'eshjaa' bit 'ahíjiikai jiní. Kwii t'aadoo le'é baa nídajit'jigo ma'ii haa yílwod jiní. 'Ádóó ma'ii 'ání jiní tązhii 'áályiñí.

"Hool'áágóó nihookáá' dine'é chidanooł'jí dooleet." ní jiní. "ni dó", né'eshjaa', hane' nani'áa dooleet." ní jiní. "Gáagii 'éí shí bił naash'aash dooleet, hazéists'osii 'éí bikiin naasháa dooleet." ní jiní ma'ii. "Yaa", ni 'éí t'aadoo bee chiini'íni da dooleet lá." ní jiní.

Nt'éé' yaa 'ání jiní "'Éí lá ha'át'éego 'áhool-yé, shí lá 'áldó' t'áá choosh'jí dooleet ni, ni-hookáá' dine'é doo yaa nidaakqaígóó shee 'ák'idahalta' dooleet.", ní jiní.

THE FIRST LOUSE (A Navajo Legend)

As the very first Louse, Crow, Turkey, Chipmunk and Owl had a meeting. Then Coyote came running to them. Coyote spoke to Turkey first. He said, "People on the earth will always be making use of you." To Owl he said, "You will carry the news." To Crow he said, "You will be going about with me." To Chipmunk he said, "I will be eating you." To Louse he said, "You alone are of no use to anyone."

Then Louse said, "I too will do something. When people on earth have nothing to do I always shall keep them company."

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Adapted for use from **Navajo Texts** by Edward Sapir.

Tł'iish bitsoo' daatsí 'át'é bizéé'déé' hanéílgó' télhígíí yee 'adiits'a' 'éí yiniiyé 'át'í jiní.

A snake uses his tongue to hear with.

Hashtł'ish Dits'idí

University of Arizona hoolyéédéé' na'al-deehgo t'áadoo le'é nahasdzáán bii' dahólónii, t'áá chojooł'íí' 'ádaat'éii yíká hada'asídago kóó Naabéehó bikéyah bikáá'góó tadookai. Nt'ée'go Ch'inílji nahós'a'gi haa'í shíj Echo Cliffs hoolyé, 'ákwii ɬeezh daayit'éé shíj hólóó lá jiní. Díi ɬeezhígíi t'áá 'íiyisíi t'áá yéego choo'iinii 'át'ée lá. Níjíltłohgo dah díníyééh dóó 'ayoo dits'id jiní. Hashtł'ish 'álłigo nléí canal wolyéego tó bá da'ní áágoo dóó na'al-dloosh da'adlq biniiyé tó bá na'az' qágoo dó biyi'dég' bee daadleeshgo nizhóní jiní. Nléí tóko'í biká 'ada'algo'góó dó' t'áá 'íiyisíi chodayool'íí lá. Índa nléí tó bidáda'deestł'ingoo da bee bidziilgo dah na'aztqago 'ál'íí lá. Díi k'ad 'ákodaat'é nahaz'qágoo na'iini' shíj bá dahólóogo 'át'ée díi ɬeezhígíi.

Díi hashtł'ish dits'idí ha'níngíi nléí Dził Libáíí bitsíjdi 'alldó' hólóó lá jiní, Na'ní'á Hayázhí dahojinínígíi haa'í shíj. Tsizizii hoolyéegi 'alldó' hólóó lá jiní.

COMMERCIAL CLAY DEPOSITS DISCOVERED

The University of Arizona has been making a survey of Navajo reservation resources. It has found a type of clay in Echo cliffs near Chinle. This clay swells when wet. It is used to line water canal and stock tanks. This clay can be used as oil well mud conditioner. This clay can also be used in earth dam construction.

In addition to Echo cliffs clay can be found near Cameron, Arizona and near Leupp, Arizona.

Naanish Binaaltsoos Dabidii'nínígíi

Nléí ha'át'eege da nijilnishgo béeso hats'qá' náhádláhágíi yaa halne'go naaltsoos ɬa' haa yiltsos. 'Éí nléí dqqají' hodidilzhishgo bik'ehgo naaltsoos há hádadilne'go bitl yah 'anáhá-nííł. Díi naaltsoos bik'ehgo nihá hááda'dilne'íí hazhóó danol'íigo yá'át'ée. Naanish bi-naaltsoos bi-number yígií hazhóó jinítl'íigo yá'át'ée. Łahda doo 'ákót'éégoo bikáá' tēh hanaaltsoos. 'Índa nihizhi' dó' t'áá 'ákónáánát'ée. Doo 'ákót'éégoo da bikáá'go 'át'ée. 'Éí baaq hazhóó hadaasiid.

Béeso bik'é nijilnishígíi ɬahjí' hats'qá' náhaasdlá'ágíi yaa halne'ii withholding statement deiñní. 'Éí bik'ehgo naaltsoos há hádadilne'. 'Éí ts'ídá bee 'éehózinii 'át'ée 'alldó'. Bá naalnishígíi 'éí yik'ehgo niláahdi naaltsoos nihá yah 'anáyíi'nííł. 'Áko béeso nléí násdi choidooł'íjíi nihá bééhózínigo 'áyósin. Ha'át'eege da doo 'ákót'ée dago 'éí t'áá 'áko binañihídíki'. Kwe'é lá ha'át'eeego ɬahgo 'ánádzaa lá nihi'di'niih.

Bá naalnishii niláahdi naaltsoos nihá yah 'anáyíi'níílgíi béeso bá hooghan góne' béeso

yah 'ajiinííł nahalin. Naaltsoosígíi bikáá' nihí-number, 'índa nihízhi' da doo 'ákót'ée dago béeso yé ɬahjí' nihits'qá' doo bééhózin da neheleeh. Ha'át'eege nihits'qá' 'ákódzaago 'éí t'áá nihí i'dolt'í niljí dooleet nihinaaltsoos doo hazhóó baa 'áhólyáq dago.

Díi béeso hasht'e' nihinidéhígíi nléí násdi choo'iinii 'át'ée. 'Áko t'áá nihí ni'iyosíihgo nihibéeso 'áłch'ídi dooleet nléí k'ad choo'jíhjí' 'ahoolzhiihgo. Haa'í da ha'át'ihii da nihizéé' yist'íjido nihá áłchíní danilinii chodeidoół'íi. Doodaii' hasoohtihi, naanish yé doo bíinó-hah da sooljí'go 'áadi nát'qá' nihich'í' nináhályee dooleet. Jó 'áko ndi t'áá 'áłch'ishjí yá'át'ée. T'áá nát'qá' 'aanídínóodahii 'át'ée lá. 'Áko 'éí baaqo ts'ídá baa 'ádahołyáq nihinaaltsoosígíi.

T'áá ha'át'eege hazhóó shił 'éehodoozíjł danohsing social security bá dahooghangóó hazhóó nda'ídółkid. Dook'o'ostíid biyaají Kinlání hoolyéhági ɬa' 'ákót'eeego bá hooghan Post Office hoolyéego naaltsoos yah 'ahigeehé góne'. Dáádílkáł naakidi neeznádiinígíi bee bik'eeshchí. Naaltsoos bee 'éedahózin danilinii ɬa' nihaiidotjí' 'áadi yah 'ooyáago.

YOU NEED YOUR WITHHOLDING STATEMENTS IN FILING YOUR INCOME TAX RETURN

Department of Health Education, and Welfare
Social Security Administration
200 Post Office Bldg.
Flagstaff, Arizona

When you receive your withholding statements (w-2) from all of your employers look them over carefully. Be sure that your social security number and your name are right on each of them.

You need these statements in filing your income tax return. Also they are a valuable source of information for you. These forms assure you that your employers have reported your wages correctly for social security. Or they warn you if there is a mistake.

The social security reports which your employer makes for you are almost like bank deposits. If he does not give the Social Security Administration your correct information you are the one to suffer. In fact you may lose credit for a particular deposit if name, etc., are incorrect.

If your social security record is short because of mistakes, your insurance protection under social security may be reduced. This protection represents survivors benefits for your family if you die. It also represents retirement payments for you when you reach 65. Either way, you want to be sure that you or your family receives the full social security coverage.

If you have any questions about your social security account ask your social security officer. In Flagstaff, Arizona, he is located in Room 200 Post Office Building. He can give you wage statement post card. That card will bring you a report of your standing under social security.

Dlǫ́' Ayóo Łikan

"The Padres Trail"

Halgaigóó ɬeechqáí níigo Bilagáana dlǫ́' yózhii ɬeh. Dlǫ́' ɬeechqáí nahalingo 'ayóo hal'i díl'íjí ɬeh dóó ha'át'íhii da yiyyiłtséehgo nahal'in ɬeh, 'éí shíjí baaq 'ádajiní Bilagáana. 'Áko ndi Naabeehó 'ayóo dlǫ́' bił daalkan. ɬéechqáí 'éí doo deiyáq da. Bilagáana k'ehjí yízhíhígíí lá 'éiyá 'ákót'ée ndi dlǫ́' ɬeechqáí doo bił 'ahidéé't'i góó baa ntsáhákees. Dlǫ́' 'áadałts'iísí, bijáad da 'áadałts'iísí, 'éidiígíí baaqgo t'áá 'át'é t'óó dijool. Tsindit'inii ha-nínigíí k'asdqá' t'áá yił 'ahinoonlin.

T'ah nahdékéé' t'óó 'ahayóí nít'éé' díí dlǫ́'. Dadzígaigóó keédaħat'i. 'Áko níléi t'áálá'i da hoołtséehgo 'ániih dóó t'áá 'át'é bił béeħħoozíjh. T'áá 'áko dabighanji' náhidilleyed ɬeh. Díkolté da t'ááláhá góyaa dabighango t'áá 'át'é 'a'qahgo t'áálá'i 'éí t'áá 'áadóó háánít'áah ɬeh.

T'áadoo le'é dah daaltsooígií, t'l'oh da 'áadałt'íi deiłčozh. Ch'il behétł'óól da 'ayóo deiyá. T'áá 'éí da da'atah díí Naabeehó bi-kéyah biká'a'gi ch'il 'ádeisdił ha'níigo t'ah díkwíi nááhai yéedqá' shíjí 'éiyá dlǫ́' naatseed baa na'asdee'. Łíjí' bidqá' 'áda'alyaago bitah-góó nikideilkaad. 'Éí t'áá 'át'é 'ábisdijid. 'Áko ndi Łahgóó ɬa' t'áá ndaakai.

Dlǫ́' dahólqódqá' 'éí hadajilzheehgo be'el-dqoh da bee ndajiltseed nít'éé' 'ayóo bitsí' ɬikanígíí baaqgo. Ła' t'óó yá nináda'a'nígo 'ahi-dayileeh ɬeh nít'éé' lá. Tó hólqogó 'éí hadajil'eeł. Dlǫ́' bi'áán góyaa tó bił 'açıł't'eehgo tó bił hadibíjhgó 'áadékéé' hach'íj haaghááh, doodaii' táá' da hach'íj haajah. Ni'jíyéehgo 'áłtsé níjiltsih, ɬeezh yíltseii bíjíjhgo. 'Áadóó bitsá ha'jiníł, Łahjí biniiyé kó'go. 'Áadóó 'índa bighaa' hazhóó' baaq dzizis. Kó' 'ał'qaq ndizi-zí'go 'ákoyaa ɬeehjinił dóó ɬeesch'híih sidoo-igíí bik'idziizi'. Nizhónigo yit'isgo doo ha'jół-tsóód 'áhálnih da.

PRAIRIE DOGS TASTE GOOD

Whilst the Navajos would not eat dog meat, they relished prairie dogs. But these are not dogs at all and they have no relationship whatsoever with the canine family. They are small, plump, shortlegged rodents with slight resemblance to the squirrels, and live in underground burrows.

Not so many years ago they were very numerous on the Navajo reservation and usually occupied little villages where often as many as 25 or more might be seen at one time. As soon as a human approached their habitats, it seemed as though a sentinel had sounded an alarm that sent them scurrying in all directions to the mound entrances.

Feeding on herbs and roots, they naturally were a

serious menace to crops and forage. An organized plan scattering poisoned grain throughout the Navajo country finally succeeded almost completely eradicating the little pests.

The Indians used to shoot them or trap them or drown them out of their tunnels, the latter method being common during the rainy season when the run off water was led from the hillsides into the burrows to bring the drowning creatures to the surface. Preparation for the table was a primitive process: without being skinned or drawn they were roasted in hot embers, and, so I am told they were really delicious.

Naakaii Bito'gi Ná'ázt'i'igíí

T'ah díkwíi da nááhai yéedqá' Naakaii Bi-to' hoolyéegi kéyah t'áá hótsaago biná'ást'i' ni'. Kéyah baa 'áháyánígíí bee yidooltséél ha'níigo biniiyé ná'ázt'i'. Kodóó binahjí' nahat'a hólqo dooleeł ha'níi ni'. Yéé ni' t'áá 'ániidídóó doo 'ákót'éégóó hoogááł hodoo'niid.

'Ákódzaago hastói béeħħ baaq dah naaz-'áni danilínígíí ɬa' 'ákóó yiniiyé tādookai daa-lá yit'eeego 'ádaaníi lá ha'níigo. T'áá 'ákót'eeego díkwíi shíjí nínáánááhai. Daqdaqá' Tséghá-hoodzánígi 'álah 'azl'íjéedqá' 'índa hazhóó' baa hwinist'iid. T'áá hazhóó' t'áá nízaadgóó baa yáati'. 'Áadi 'índa díí ná'ázt'i'igíí t'óó néidoolchxogó háníigo naaltsoos bee 'áda nihodiit'aahii ha'nínígíí ɬa' bee niiltsooz. 'Éí hastói yee lá da'asłíjí. T'ah nahdékéé' diné díí kéyah chodayoo'ínéé baa nídidoot'áałgo haz'qá' hodoo'niid.

MEXICAN SPRINGS DEMONSTRATION AREA

This area was fenced several years ago. It was the purpose to have a place where grazing, erosion, etc., could be controlled. Then better methods could be developed to control these things. In the last few years this area has not been used for that purpose.

The council made a study of this area. There was much discussion. Finally Councilman Frank Bradley introduced a resolution which passed. This resolution was to remove the fence. Then the range rights could be given to the people entitled.

Indians Binant'aí Kiis'áanii Yitahgóó Tádiýá

Glenn Emmons wolyéego k'ad Indians yinan'taí nilnígíí t'áá 'ániidídóó Kiis'áanii kéé-dahat'i'igóó yitah tādítayáá lá. 'Éí shíjí Kiis'áanii yił 'álah nídaadleehgo t'áadoo le'é yee 'ahił nidaħħasne'. Díí k'ad t'áá yéego nihichjí' 'aná-hóót'i' dasooljí'igíí t'áá nihá shíł béeħózin hał-níi lá. Díí k'ad doo nihee nahałtinígíí dóó nahaħagii 'ádaat'íi da nihitah náłnihígíí bée-go bee hinohnáanii yéé t'áá 'áłtso nihits'qá' ni' kóyiilaa ní jini.

'Áko ndi shíjí t'áá ha'át'eeego da nihiká'i'doolwołgo 'át'é hałníi lá. 'Áadóó 'índa 'óltá'

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The Fort Sill Indian High School has an Indian Club. Here the club is in costume. They are visiting with a General of the French Army, who visited Fort Sill.

Indian Club wolyéego yee 'álah nádleeh lá kwii naháaztánígíí. Fort Sill Indian School hoolyéedi da'óltá'ágíí 'ádaat'í Nléí tónteel tsé'naadéé' siláoo ła' naagháago 'éí kwii yił naháaztqgo bikáá'.

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dóó 'azee 'ádaal'jigi da, 'índa bee da'iináanii bi'ooneishígíí bá hoot'áatgi dó' yee hoł nahasne' lá Mr. Emmons.

'Áadóó bidinínáádéké Kiis'áanii t'áá kágoo nida'ídééłkid. Díí kéyah bikáá' tó binda-doonishgi t'éiyá 'aghá nahalingo yínda'ídééłkid. 'Aadóó nléí ha'a'aahdi t'áadoo le'é Indians bídadéé't'ií naaltsoos bee naastsoozgo baa dahwiinít'ínígíí dó yínda'ídééłkid lá. 'Éí k'ad 'ákót'éhígíí shíí hazhó'ó bił bédahózin k'ad.

Indians Yinant'aí nléí ha'a'aahdi nídhahinoobjííts'ídá k'ad 'índa 'ákót'éego Kiis'áanii yitah tádíiyáago yił 'ahił ndahásne' lá.

INDIAN COMMISSIONER VISITS PUEBLOS

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Glenn Emmans visited the Puebla Indians. He said they were hurting economically. Their way of making a living has been reduced by draught and grasshoppers.

Mr. Emmans told the Pueblos that all possible relief would be given them. Also he went over his three-point program with them, which is better education, health

and economic development.

The Pueblos asked Mr. Emmans many questions. These questions were mostly about water development, education and bills in Congress.

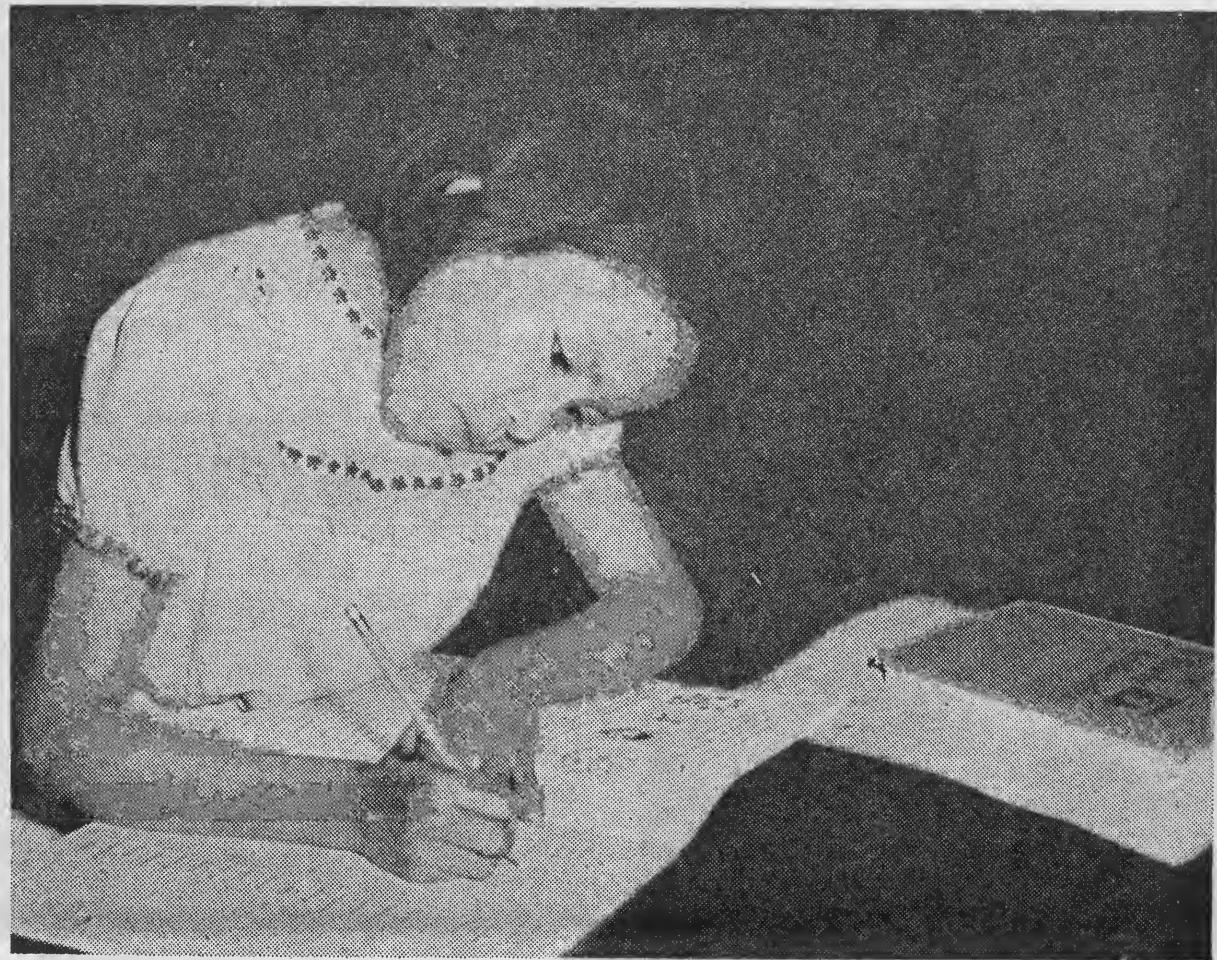
Mr. Emmans said this was the first time a Commissioner had visited the Pueblos.

Harry Begay Naadiin Náhai Bá Niit'q

Harry Begay wolyé diné ła' naghái Lók'aah Nteel nahós'a'déé'go diné niljigo. Bik'is Francis Begay wolyéé nt'éé' yiyisxíí lá hodoo'niid haidqáq' Na'nízhoozhídi. 'Éí biniiyé 'ániid baa hwiińist'íjdgó Yootó hoolyéedi 'awáalya góne' naadiin doodaii' naadiin 'ashdla' da néédoohah, bi'doo'niid lá. 'Éí shíí hastiin Yootóodi 'awáalya sidá k'ad.

HARRY BEGAY GETS 20 YEARS IN PRISON

Harry Begay was given a sentence of not less than 20 years and not more than 25 years. He will serve his term at the state penitentiary at Santa Fe. Last December 3, he killed his brother Francis in Gallup.



This young Navajo works hard. This year she will be in the fourth grade. She will be eligible to attend public school in one of the border towns.

Kót'éego daats'i 'óolyé naaltsoos hachíjih bidii'a. Díí 'at'ééd t'áá hazhó'o 'íhoo'aah yidiilkalgo baa hane'. Áłchíní yázh t'ah nich'j go 'ádaníltsooígíí ta' bá hoot'aahgo ni 'éí nagháí Diné bihoo-dzo t'óó'di kin dah naazhjaa'góó haa'i da bilagáana ba'áłchíní bił da'sídíltah bi'doo'niid lá. Ákódzaago k'ad haa'i shíj 'atah 'óltá'. Díjigíí yóltá'lá k'ad.

'Ashiké Yázhí Ła' Scout Camp-góó Ndaaskai

T'áá diné ba'áłchíní daniliinii 'ashiké yázhí Boy Scout 'atah danilínígíí neeznádiin dóó bi'qq 'ashdladiin yilt'éego nílái Dzil Łizhiin hoolyéedi Boy Scouts álah nádleehgo 'ákóó naaskai. 'Éí 'áadi t'áadoo le'é bee 'idahoo'aah daniliinii yaa ninákah. Na'azísí To'ó hoolyéhéddóó náhookosjigo dził 'álkéé' diniłqadígíí 'óolyé jiní Dzil Łizhiin.

Jones Ranch trailer school hoolyéhéddóó bilagáana Mr. Norman Green wolyéego bá 'ólta'i nilínígíí dóó Mr. Walter Stegg, Tóhaach'j-dóó, 'éí 'ákóó 'ashiké yázhí neizh'eezh lá.

BOY SCOUTS

Approximately 150 Navajo boys attended Boy Scout Camp this year. This camp was held at Camp Zia. It is the official camp located north of Cuba, New Mexico.

Norman Green of the Jones Ranch Trailer school was program director. Walter Stepp of Tohotchi is the Inter-Tribal District Chairman.

Leeyi' Daholoonii Bi'oonishgi

Yootóójí hahoodzooígíí biyi'jí ha'agééd yindaalnishii ta' Mr. C. H. Murphy wolyéé léí' 'áníigo díí k'ad Naabéehó binant'aí Tséghá-hoodzánígi 'álah nádleehígíí t'áá hazhó'o yá'át'eehgo bidine'é yá dahó'aah lá ní jiní. 'Éí díí ha'agéedgi ts'ídá bohónéedzág' góne' 'ádayoolííl níigo 'áníí lá.

Naabéehó binant'aí yaa nidaast'íjdo Kerr-McGee Oil Industries, Inc. wolyéego yee däh-yikahii yił 'ahada'deest'ággo k'ad bá dadeesh-nish lá. 'Éí t'áá hazhó'o bił yá'át'eehgo yee haadzíí' lá. 'Éí t'áá 'aaníí k'ad 'ákót'éego Naat'áanii Nééz hoolyéedi tsé bá ndahageeh. Uranium wolyéhígíí t'áá 'ákwii bąqñ hasht'e daalne' dooleet biniiyé k'ad t'óó bá ndahageeh. Bí 'éiyá kin bii' nda'anish dooleelií yaa naakai. Díí ghaáí haa'i hoolzhishgo shíj 'áltso

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The Tuba City Boarding School about 1910. Some of these buildings are still in use. See if you can find yourself.

Tó Naneesdizi hoolyéegi 'ólta'ági 'át'é díi. 'Ashldadiin dóo bi'qq 'ashdla' náhai yéédqá' daats'i bik'i nii'níl lá. Díi kinígíi ta' t'ahdii naaznil. Hastói dóo sáanii dasooljí'ii haa'í shíjí 'atah nisoozí.



Betty Jane Begay and Albert Emmerson got married at Sherman Institute, Riverside, California. Pictured are Groce Tall, Hope McCabe, Barbara Tsosie, Annie Tsosie, Mrs. Albert Emmerson, Albert Emmerson, Alex Lewis, Horry House, Jesse Biakedy, Norman Blackwater and Laurie Stump (the only one not a Navajo).

Tsílkéi dóo ch'ikéi níléi danízaadgóó 'ólta' yiniiyé 'adahakáhígíi t'áadoo le'é 'áadi bee ndabidi'nitin shíjí yik'ehgo ta' yá'át'éehgo 'áda tsidahidikees. 'Áko t'áadoo le'é nizhónigo 'ádayoolíił t'áá níláah bilagáana bitahjí 'át'éhégi 'át'éego. 'Eidiigíi kwii Albert Emmerson 'asdzání Betty Jane Begay wolyéego yił 'ahaa yít'ázhgo bikáá' Sherman Institute hoolyéedi. Tsílkéi, 'inda ch'ikéi da yił 'ahéedahólzinii shq' yił yaa nídaast'íjdo kót'éego nihá 'ádooníił dadíiniid. 'Eí bik'ehgo nizhónigo 'éé' neishoodii 'ahaa binínil. 'Akót'éego tsílkéi, 'inda ch'ikéi ta' yá'át'éehgo na'ák'itsíldaalkees.

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dooleet. 'Áko díi t'áá New Mexico biyi' 'ákót'éego 'oonish daniidzingo baa ntsídeikees níí lá. Soodził bich'ijí Kin Łigaaí hoolyéegi 'aldó' k'ad ta' 'ákót'éego bi'oonishgo 'át'é jiní.

Tsé 'atł'i dook'ihígíi 'aldó' Naabeehó bi-

kéyah bii' hólóq lá. Díi níléi 'adahwiis'ágóó t'áá 'íiyisíi dabidi'nidzingo 'át'é ní 'aldó'. Názlíní hoolyéédóó Tséyi' bich'jígo dził binii-t'aadéé' t'áá bízhání hadoolkó' lá ní. 'Áadóó nát'áá' Tséhootsooi bich'jígo níléi Ni' Haldzis hoolyéejí'. University of Arizona hoolyéédéé' t'áadoo le'é teeyi' dahólónonii ndeitkahii ta' yiniiyé tádookaigo 'éí 'ákót'éego nihá hadeedes'jí'. 'Eí t'áá Wááshindoondéé' 'ákót'éego bee ba'deet'áqo 'ákót'éego binaanish 'ádayilaa.

NAVAJO MINING PROGRESSING

C. H. Murphey of the New Mexico Mining Association said the Navajo Tribal Council is doing well with the mining. They are developing resources and providing work for tribesmen.

The Council has a contract with Kerr-McGee Oil Industries, Inc. It will mine and mill uranium ores from near the New Mexico-Arizona line. Ores are now being piled at Shiprock. A mill is being built there. It will be finished late this year. This will be the second mill for New Mexico. The one now operating is at Prewitt, near Grants.

The Navajo Reservation has millions of tons of valuable flagstone. There is a good market for flagstone. The best stone deposits are in the top De Chelly formation. It is south of an irregular line from Nozlini to Buel Park. It was discovered in a study made by the geology department of the University of Arizona. They have a contract with the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

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NAVAJO TRIBAL FAIR WINDOW ROCK, ARIZONA

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